DEPARTMENT OF STATE DEPUTY UNDERSECRETARY

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Uctober 31, 1962

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IO - 15. Wallner

ACDA

- Mr. Fisher

ARA

- Mr. Martin

ISA/DOD - Mr. Barber

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- Mr. Chayes

FROM:

G/PM

- Raymond L. Garthoff

SUBJECT:

Draft Instruction on Long Term Verification Arrangements

Concerning Cuba

Attached is the draft initial section of instructions intended to provide guidance on Phase III assurances against reintroduction of offensive weapons into Cuba. IO has prepared the more detailed section on consensual negotiations ratified by the UN, which is also attached. ARE and L should be drafting the parallel discussion on the use of an CAS resolution to authorize necessary verification. ACDA has been asked to provide the discussion on use of a denuclearized zone in Latin America for such assurances and inspection arrangements. These draft sections (in several copies) should be in my hands as soon as possible in order to be incorporated in the over-all draft instruction which Mr. Johnson wishes to have for the 10:00 a.m. meeting on November 1.

ISA/DOD and INR are preparing a related background paper on the technical requirements for surveillance and inspection, and it is hered that this paper also can be available by that time.

cc: G/PM - Mr. Kitchen INR - Mr. Hilsman

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DRAFT INSTRUCTION ON LONG TERM VERIFICATION ARRANGEMENTS CONCERNING CUBA

1. OBJECTIVE.

The purpose of this instruction is to provide guidance for negotiation of the arrangements governing long term assurances against the introduction of offensive nuclear weapons into Latin America, and especially against the reintroduction of such weapons into Cuba so long as that country is ruled by a Marxist-Leninist regime. Earlier instructions have been provided to cover arrangements for Phase I and Phase II (Department 1147 dtd October 31 to USUN). Thase III would begin when the Security Council has accepted the report of the SYG that offensive weapons have in fact been removed.

2. PETHODS OF GAINING ASSURANCE.

The chief means of insuring ourselves that the Soviets do not introduce nuclear weapons systems into Cuba or elsewhere in Latin America is unilateral intelligence. However, such intelligence should be considered and used as a supplement to internationally recognized procedures for verification of the non-introduction of offensive weapons. The three principal methods of evert verification would be: (a) aerial reconnaissance; (b) control over in the shipping; and (c) ground inspection. Of the three, aerial reconnaissance is probably the most significant and the least

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obvious an intrusion. Control over shipping, by placement of inspectors at all ports and airfields, would also be generally effective. Ground inspection would not be practicable as a basic inspection mechanism, but it could be valuable and over necessary for checking up in instances when aerial reconnaissance or unilateral intelligence had inconclusive evidence of a possible violation; in other words, it could be a valuable supplementary - means for checking on suspicious events.

The selection or combination of these methods would depend heavily upon the political arrangements under which the inspection was undertaken. Moreover, the first purpose of such arrangements would be to deter potential violation, as well as to detect such violation if it were not deterred.

3. ALTERNATIVE COURSES OF ACTION.

We have examined four alternative arrangements under which long term assurances could be established. These arrangements are not all mutually exclusive, and our conclusion is that their preferable solution is

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The exchange of letters between the Fresident and Knrishchev constitute in review a firm undertaking for the establishment of safeguards against the re-introduction of offensive wearons into (In his letter of October 27 the President said "you would ...undertake, with suitable safeguards, to halt the further introduction of such weatons systems into Cuba.")

One way to obtain safeguards against re-introduction of offensive wealons into Cuba would be to attempt to reach agreement of the three parties concerned, i.e., US, USSR and Cuba, for the establishment of a continuing inspection of Cuba. An inspection system could then be set up under the UN to provide for aerial surveillance of Cuba and for ground inspection of suspicious events reported to the SYG by his inspectors or by a member of the Security Council. If trigartite agreement were possible on this basis, authorization for the establishment of such an inspection system could be incorporated into the same 30 resolution which accepts the report of the SIG that offensive weapons have been removed from Cuba at the end of Phase II,

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DREAT RESOLUTION FOR FOSSIBLE ADOPTION BY THE COUNCIL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES ACTING PRO-VISIONALLY AS ORGAN OF CONSULTATION ORDER THE RIG TREATY

MERCHE:

The CCAS/OC in its Essolution of October 23, 1962, recognizing that "Incontrovertible evidence has appeared that the Government of Cuba, despite repeated warnings, has secretly endangered the peace of the Continent by permitting the Sine-Soviet powers to have intermediate and middle-range missiles on its territory capable of carrying nuclear warheads";

Called "for the immediate dismantling and withdrawal from Cuba of all missiles and other weapons with any offensive capability";
MMEREAS:

The establishment of nuclear weapons or nuclear delivery systems on the territory of an American Republic which did not possess such capability at the date on which it adhered to the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal assistance creates a situation which would endanger the peace and security of the continent and is thus inconsistent with the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the OAS;

THE COAS/OC DECIDES

1. That no American Republic referred to in the preceding paragraph shall establish or permit the establishment within its territory of nuclear weapons, missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads or nuclear delivery systems;

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2. That upon the allegation by any American Republic that a Member State is failing to comply with or is preparing to violate paragraph 1 of this Resolution, that State shall permit without delay only qualified observers appointed by the appropriate body of the OAS to enter its territory /for the purpose of verifying the truth of falsity of the allegations.

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